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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1904.

The Pay of Jurors.

In his report of the McCue trial in
Charlottesville our correspondent recently
made this remark: "The juryman is
making the best of it. The State pays
them \$10.00 per day and mileage, which
will not cover living expenses. This
amount is being supplemented by a fund
contributed by the city of Charlottesville,
which is doing all in its power to
make the stay of the visitors as pleas-
ant as possible."

Section 2169 of the Code provides that
"every person summoned as a juror shall
be entitled to \$1 for each day of service
on a jury and to 50 cents for each day
of attendance upon the court without
such service." Such juror for each day
of attendance shall also be entitled to
mileage at the rate of 4 cents per
mile for each mile necessarily traveled
in going to and returning from court,
such mileage, however, in no case to ex-
ceed \$1 per day, such pay and mileage to
be paid out of the county or corporation
levies."

Section 2162 further provides that "the
board of Supervisors of any county and
the Council of any city may by an order
entered of record, which order shall be
annually made when the levies are laid,
allow a greater or less compensation than
is prescribed in this chapter in those
cases in which jurors are to be paid out
of county or corporation levies; except
that not less than 50 cents a day shall
be paid to each person who shall serve
as a juror nor less than 25 cents a day
for attendance in obedience to a sum-
mons when he does not serve."

These statutes were enacted years ago
—about the year 1879—and do not suf-
ficiently meet the exigencies of new con-
ditions. According to rule \$1 a day and mileage
is sufficient to cover the scant living ex-
penses of a juror at a county courthouse.
But at the present high cost of living it
is impossible for a juror to get good board
in the cities at a dollar a day; and that
is the predicament of the jurors in the
McCue case now on trial in Charlottesville.
Hence it is that the city of Char-
lottesville is compelled to advance a sum
of money sufficient to pay the difference
between the pay of the juror and his liv-
ing expenses.

This is a reflection upon the dignity of
the Commonwealth. Men have been sum-
moned from Petersburg, from Richmond
and from Fredericksburg to perform jury
service in this important case and most
of them are attending at great inconve-
nience and at serious cost and sacrifice.
It may be that some of them receive
small wages at home and that they will
be "docked" during their absence of per-
haps several weeks. Receiving no income
at home, they will have from the State
the pitiful allowance of \$1 a day and
mileage to pay their expenses, whereas
in all probability their board bill will be
in each case not less than \$2 a day. It
is hardship enough upon these men to
have to perform jury duty under all the
distressing circumstances of the occa-
sion, and it is scarcely less than a pub-
lic outrage for the State to fail to pay
them for their services enough money to
give them the necessities and ordinary
comforts of existence. Men thus confined
day after day and laboring under the
grave responsibilities and anxieties of the
situation should at least have plenty of
wholesome food and a comfortable bed
in which to sleep during their period of
rest. As a matter of public policy their
minds should as far as possible be free
from any temporary annoyances and sur-
cily this cannot be the case with a poor
man when he is compelled to expend
every day more than twice as much
as his per diem amounts to. The State
cannot afford to be stingy in this
respect. It must provide for the expenses
of the trial whatever they may be and
surely the support of the jurors is legiti-
mate and necessary expense.

The law ought by all means to be
amended so as to remedy the defect. It
seems to us that it would be a sufficient
remedy and eminently proper for the law
to give discretion to the presiding judge
in emergencies like this, to draw upon
the public treasury for a sum in addition
to the compensation already allowed, to
defray the reasonable expenses of the
jurors who sit in the case.

The Marriage Relation.

In a communication published elsewhere
in today's paper, the Rev. John Ridout
takes issue with an article recently ap-
pearing in these columns on the subject
of marriage and the marriage law. Mr.
Ridout contends that marriage is a di-
vine ordinance, and should be treated as
such. There is no disagreement between
him and The Times-Dispatch on that

point. It is primarily an institution of
God, and we have no quarrel even with
those who recognize it as a sacrament of
the church. But The Times-Dispatch is
dealing with a condition; it is dealing with
the cold facts. We have traced the his-
tory of the marriage law and shown its
evolution. We have shown that marriage
in the United States is today recognized as
a civil contract, and that such a con-
tract cannot be made binding except
through the sanction of law. It may be
a usurpation on the part of government,
but it is a fact which cannot be disputed,
and which must be recognized that the
government not only assumes to make the
terms and conditions under which such
contracts may be made between man and
woman, but assumes also the prerogative
of annulling them through court proceed-
ings. The government does not concede
that the church has any power over such
contracts, either in the making of them
or in annulling them. It raises no objec-
tion to a religious service in marking the
contract, and in Virginia and other States
ministers of the gospel are designated to
perform the ceremony. But the ceremony
is merely incidental. Marriage is in law
a civil contract, and not a mere cere-
mony of the church.

There is a reason for this, and a suffi-
cient reason. The government recognizes
the marriage relation, the family, as the
very foundation of all civilized society,
and therefore encourages wedlock. But
if marriage were purely a function of the
church, man and woman could not marry
except through the medium of the church,
and that would be contrary to public
policy. The present system has been
evolved through much discussion and
trifling, and it has been found to be
the best. The government does not inter-
fere in any way with the functions of
the church. As we have said, it raises
no objection to the religious ceremony
in this connection, and raises no objection
to any regulations that the church may
make for its own members. But it does
provide a means by which marriage may
be consummated independently of the
church, and it makes all such contracts
binding, whether or not they be consum-
mated with a religious service.

Mr. Ridout seems to say that the whole
system should be revolutionized; that the
church alone should have the authority
to solemnize marriage, to make it indis-
soluble or at least to prescribe the terms
under which divorce may be obtained.
We shall not discuss with him that propo-
sition, for it is, in all respects, purely
visionary. The system will remain as it
is until there is a radical change in public
sentiment. Therefore, we have said that
the church can do little to prevent divorce
except through the agency of religious in-
struction. By this we mean that the
church can do little in this direction
except to educate public sentiment up to
a recognition of the sanctity of the mar-
riage relation. But the word "little" in
this connection is misleading. The church
can do a vast deal to educate the people,
and, after all, law is but the creature of
public sentiment. When public sentiment
is ripe for it, there will be no difficulty
in enacting and enforcing a law which
will make marriage a life-long contract.
The church will not be permitted to take
this question out of law, but it may ex-
ert a powerful and beneficent influence
in shaping legislation.

Campaign Literature.

We have a letter from a correspondent
at Milford, Va., enclosing a postal card
on the reverse side of which is printed
an extract from a speech of a Republi-
can congressman, delivered in the interest
of the Republican party and sent free
through the United States mail, under
the franking privilege of Senator Lodge.
"It does seem to me," says our corre-
spondent, "an outrage to allow such lit-
erature to be sent by any political party
for political gain at the expense of the
people, under cover of Congressional Re-
cord. Truly, this, if legal, is a much
abused privilege."

It is an abuse of the privilege and no
less so because both political parties are
guilty. But we do not quite see how it
will be possible to stop the abuse under
the present postal regulations. If a con-
gressman be permitted to send through
the mails a copy of his speech free of
charge, manifestly he may send under his
frank extracts from his speech, and this
whether or not the extracts are politi-
cal matter and circulated for campaign
purposes. It must be confessed also that
the circulation of such matter is not
without its benefit. A presidential cam-
paign should always be a campaign of
education. It is instructive for the voters
to receive extracts from speeches made
in Congress when such extracts contain
information in any way bearing upon
public affairs. After all the people get
the benefit and whatever it may be and
the ground of complaint is modified to
that extent.

Chickens Coming Home.

An Associated Press dispatch from
Colon says that news has reached that
place that about two hundred armed men
who are thought to be malcontent Panama-
mans rather than Colombian soldiers have
been seen in the neighborhood of Culebra
threatening hostilities against the
Panama government. It is further re-
ported that since the American authori-
ties of the canal zone became cognizant
of the appearance of the force, marines
were sent out to ascertain their pur-
pose, and it is rumored that a skirmish
occurred in which several were killed.

True is the saying that they who take
the sword must perish by the sword.
A little while ago the State of Panama
in open rebellion seceded from the Re-
public of Colombia and set up a govern-
ment of its own, for revenue only. It
is also an open secret that this coup
d'etat was accomplished with the knowl-
edge, if not with the consent and ap-
proval, of the United States government.
If there is such a thing as a responsibility
our government was responsible for this
revolt, for if there had been no canal
scheme—and if the Panamanians had not
known that their motherland republic
would be recognized by the United States
there had been no secession. The Panama
seceded because they were directly
interested in the building of the canal
and wished to pocket the price and reap

the benefits without having to divide
with the whole of Colombia. Why then
should not a faction of the Panamanians,
being dissatisfied, revolt from the so-
called Republic of Panama and set up
a republic of their own and ask for re-
cognition? Or why should not the mal-
contents, as seems to be the case, take
up arms against the Republic of Panama
with a view to capturing for themselves
the big prize?

The trouble is that our government be-
gan by encouraging secession, revolt,
revolution and force of arms and we
have yet to reckon, perhaps time and
again, with our revolutionary pets and
protégés. The whole scheme was con-
ceived and hatched out in a spirit of
revolution and it is a proverb that revolu-
tions never go backward. It is main-
fest that the Panama question is not yet
settled, notwithstanding the boast of
President Roosevelt to the contrary.

"God's Word."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and
a light unto my path."—Psalms cxix,
105.

We accept the Bible as the Word of
God and truth. We do not attempt to
closely define the nature of the in-
spiration of the Bible. But we believe
that through its words, the Spirit of God
is breathing, not as water runs through a
pipe, but rather as the breeze streams
through the forest.

In the Bible we have not only the
records of the world's earliest civiliza-
tion, but the full story of man and God's
dealings with him. In it we find every
possible phase of human nature, and
every possible experience known to man-
kind. The records of the world are the
foundation of its history.

What is a Bible record? It is a fixed
thought, an attested fact, a fragment of
truth packed for export. It comes from
some source where it might have been
largely wasted but for the inspired hand,
which, under God seized and transcribed
it.

The man who thinks little of the past
is a savage; the nation that breaks with
it entirely is a ruined nation. How
poor would life be, and how utterly dark
would Bible lost, in which we see the
Holy Spirit working among men.

Human records bring us in touch with
the impact of mind upon mind. Divine
records bring all heaven to bear upon
our souls. The great names of the past
influence our lives to-day. You are dif-
ferent from what you would have been if
Homer and Dante, Shakespeare and
Goethe had never lived, and especially if
Moses and Isaiah and St. Paul had never
declared "thus saith the Lord." If they
have not influenced you directly they
have touched other lives which in turn
have touched yours. For each of us is
like a harp sending his tiny note to
blend with the vast orchestral music of
the present, which, however, takes its tone
from the deep organ roll of the past.

The Bible tells us how men faced long
ago the great facts of life; its griefs,
its temptations, its disappointments. The
lessons it teaches are of priceless im-
portance. Nor would we lose sight of
what the Bible says in regard to meeting
the joys and success of life. No other
book touches it in this respect.

But the three pre-eminent facts which
the Bible impresses upon the weary and
wounded in the battle of life are these:
1. The Divine interest in our daily
affairs.

2. The Divine self-sacrifice which has
atoned for our sins.

3. The Divine discipline which has jus-
tified our sorrows.

It is not too much to say that these
truths have to those who accept them
absolutely changed the whole aspect of
the world.

The knowledge of the fundamental laws
of nature, which tell us that fire burns,
and water drowns, and gravitation draws
us downward, is not more essential to
human life than these three spiritual
truths—that God cares, that God has
shown it through His Son, that God
has wise purposes in tempering us;

these are as the great longitudinal beams
of steel which undergird in the ship of
life the life fabric from bow to rudder.

This conviction crops out in the most
unexpected and marvelous ways. It
comes from the death bed of many a
man who has led a terrible life for long
years, but who has never been able to
drown entirely the Bible voices. The
savior who blasphemes a dozen times
will be often restrained at the last, by
some Bible memory. The hardened sol-
dier places his mother's Bible next his
head.

In the great Indian mutiny of 1857 a
band of helpless English women and
children were flying from the Sepoys.
During their terrible danger their courage
was sustained and their souls up-
lifted by a torn leaf from a Bible, which
one of the company possessed. It was
only a fragment of one of the grand
chapters of Isaiah, but in it was pledged
the Divine Arm to those who in the
midst of perils put their trust in the
Rock of Ages.

The poor fugitives read it again and
again to revive their fainting courage
amid their crushing anxieties, and when
at last they were rescued they returned
humble and hearty thanks to their Maker
for that heavenly voice which had guided
and supported them during the dread
season of trial.

In the account given by H. M. Stanley
of his marvelous journey across Africa
there occurs the following striking pas-
sage, which proves that under the hard-

don't forget
the name
"old joe"
whiskey
every good
dealer sells it
the consumer
wants it
there's a reason I
have you tried it?
distributors
bluthenthal & bickart
"b. & b."
atlanta

est and sternest exterior may be found a
deep spiritual trust in God.

"Constrained in this darkest hour to
humbly acknowledge that without God's
aid I was helpless; I vowed a vow in
the forest's solitude that I would confess
His help before men. A silence as of
death was around me. Alone in my
physical and mental distress, I besought
God to give me back my companion
whose fate was a mystery. Before turn-
ing in for the night I resumed my read-
ing of the Bible as usual. I came to the
verse where Moses exhorts Joshua in
those fine lines, 'Be strong and of good
courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them,
for the Lord thy God, He it is that doth
go with thee. He will not fail thee nor
forsake thee.' It encouraged me to go on
and be confident."

God's supreme gift of His Son has
been emphasized by the bestowal and
preservation of the Bible. It is the lamp
of truth and all knowledge, as well as
the one solace for all the troubles of this
poor sin-sick world.

By the glow which illumines its pages
we see that life is a pilgrimage, but a
pilgrimage guided by Infinite Love and
Wisdom leading us step by step from
darkness, weakness, and sin to that ra-
diant home—

"Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light.
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy light."

The Times-Dispatch is requested to call
the attention of the Board of Supervisors
of Hanover county to the condition of
the road leading from Glen Allen, popu-
larly known as the "Mountain Road."

Our information is that at all times the
road is rough and that in the rainy sea-
son it is in some places, especially the
hill at Chickahominy Swamp, almost im-
passable. Such a road must be a serious
inconvenience to people who have to
travel over it, as it is in one sense a de-
riment to the county at large.

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus is of the
opinion that the white soldier who mar-
ried a negro, and whose discharge from
the army is now demanded, is only to
be reprimanded for causing embarrassment
to the Roosevelt administration in
campaign time.

The worst thing yet bobbing up in
connection with this Panama trouble
with the administration is the fact that
Senator Morgan is taking notes, pre-
sumably for another three weeks' speech.

Mrs. Maybrick's indignant denial that
she is to go upon the stage has advanced
her several per cent. In the estimation
of the thousands of American friends
who have stood by her so long.

One glorious thing about our form of
government is that, with rare exceptions,
we can always tell beforehand when the
election excitement will end.

The Atlantic Journal strenuously de-
mands the re-establishment of the old
fashioned candy pulling "where so many
young people get stuck."

In the Democratic rally at Carnegie
Hall Friday night, Mr. Carlisle gave you
Uncle Grover a close race for the ora-
torical blue ribbon.

With the Horse Show a thing of the
past, the question of Christmas shopping
is now up for discussion by the fair sex
and other people.

That one blast from the trumpet of
your Uncle Grover has been heard from
the Atlantic to the Pacific, for verily
it was loud.

It is said that not less than twenty
thousand Indiana voters are standing
ready to make Christmas money out of
the election.

And now it remains to be seen what
size "green ribbon" will be left in the
treasury of the Horse Show manage-
ment.

There is at least one sign of the good
soldier observable in Kuropatkin's make-
up: He fails to find out that he is whip-
ped.

Mr. Cortelyou continues to cut hay in
the trust fields for his big elephant.

The Bathing fleet has sailed again, but
it hasn't gone out of hearings.

FROM RELIGIOUS
CONTEMPORARIES

The Autumn of Life.

Some of us are seeing the autumn sea-
son of our lives. Light frosts have rested
on our heads, that will soon wither with
the snows of the last season, the short
winter of life. Perhaps the beauty and
grace of youth have dropped away like
falling leaves. The song of singing birds
is not our daily portion. We are not as
active, or as bright and full of joy and
song, as we once were. The days of our
service and fruit-bearing are becoming
few. The time of opportunity is well-nigh
gone. Have we gathered any stores? Have
we gained in knowledge, and in
judgment? Have we some charity, and

some patience? Are there any accumula-
tions of good memories, and kindly deeds,
and faithful service? Has character ripened
and grown into the image of our
Lord? It is well if we can believe that
we have not altogether failed in our ear-
ly life. It is most happy if we are ready
for the winter days of the end, and can
look surely to the better spring, when
flowers shall bloom that never fall, and
angel voices sing that will never cease.
—Central Presbyterian.

Ministers' Sons.

The old story that "ministers' sons turn
out badly" is still floating around, and
though it is a hoary old falsehood many
still believe it. A French investigator has
studied this subject and has made a long
list of names to prove that the sons of
ministers make up a large number of
the world's great men. Here are a few
of the names: Agassiz, Hallam, Jonathan
Edwards, Whiteley, Parkman, Bancroft,
the Wesleys, Beechers and Spurgeons,
Conway, Colver, Tenney, Lowell,
Holmes, Emerson, Charles Kingsley, Mal-
theu Arnold, Dean Stanley, Macaulay,
Thackeray, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir
Joshua Reynolds, Swift, Sterne, Hazlitt,
Prescott, Cleveland and Arthur, Peter
Stuyvesant, Adoniram Tilden, Timothy
Dwight, Henry Clay, Fritz-Green Halleck,
Morse (the inventor), Justices Field and
Brewer, Senator Doliver, and others. It
is really about time that the old yarn
was retired.—Religious Herald.

Pleasures of Christians.

Surely the Christian view of pleasure is
that it shall be simple, healthy, sincere.
Probably, if we had a complete life of
Jesus, we should find that in the home of
Joseph and in the village life of Nazareth
he enjoyed with others the simple, inno-
cent pleasures of childhood and of youth.
We may be sure that he did not go to the
marriage feast to mar his joy. In his
earnest work concerned with great inter-
ests our Lord does not give us much in-
dication about our pleasures. But he
clearly assumes them. And it is not a
little significant that the only word he
has to say about our feasts is that we
shall not be selfish in them. In the in-
crease of our pleasures, he would have us re-
gard those who are denied the oppor-
tunity of even simplest pleasure, and
would have us share with them.—Sunday-
School Times.

Prayer Obtains.

Persistent prayer obtains. God some-
times requires us to prove our faith by
our continuance in prayer. If we want
anything badly enough to keep on asking
for it for days and months and years,
provided it is good for us, God will answer.
He will grant our supplications. Traveling
prayer pleases God.—Southern Churchman.

Governor at Chatham.

Governor Montague will address the voters
of Chatham county at Chatham to-morrow
at noon. His Excellency, who is now in
the east, will reach Washington
to-morrow, and will leave for Chatham
on Tuesday.

He will return here Tuesday and take a
fresh start on the stump in Virginia.

Long Tom Leaves.

Capital Policeman G. W. (Long Tom)
Harris, left last night for Buchanan and
Dickinson counties, where he will do some
work for his friend, Hon. J. M. Wooten,
Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ninth
District.

Songs Sent Out.

Captain Frank W. Cunningham has had sent
to Hon. Joseph C. Wyser for distribution
among the members of the Ninth District
a number of copies of his new campaign
song, which is a parody on "Under the
Bamboo Tree."

Licensed to Wed.

A marriage license was issued yesterday
in the Hanover county to James Baker
Dowers and Mary Louise Steel.

Just a Few Meetings.

There are but two committees scheduled to
meet at the City Hall this week. They are
as follows: City of Richmond, 8 P. M. Tues-
day; M. Monday; Electricity, 8 P. M. Tues-
day.

HALF HOUR WITH
VIRGINIA EDITORS

The Norfolk Dispatch in an article on
women in business says, among other
things: "One cannot but be impressed with
the growing influence of women in busi-
ness. The time was not far back
when women came into scarcely any con-
tact with the world of business. To-day
almost half the world's commerce is car-
ried on by women. The average merchant
in Norfolk sells \$2 worth of goods to wo-
men. In the household particularly all
men who work—and almost all men who
have money to spend—owe their comfort
and the woman spends practically 50 per cent.
of the family's total revenue."

Referring to the reported scarcity of
farm labor in New England, the Lynch-
burg Advance says: Our New England
friends ought now to be able to sympathize
with the growing influence of women in
business. The trouble has come home to them
and there is an old saying to the effect that
a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind,
and yet these same New Englanders are
aggravating the situation in the South by
continuing to agitate the race question
and to interfere with the domestic affairs
of the South.

The Portsmouth Star makes this sum up
of the Philippine situation: The whole
of the Philippine situation is a confusion
of truth and the humiliating confession is
that the trusts make money out of the
Philippine islands and they must be kept
in subjection at the behest of the trusts.
Despite the cost and the humiliation to
the people of the Philippines, the trusts
and the cruelty to the Philippines.
The Republican party reverses Lincoln's
position on the subject of the rights of
man and on human slavery.

The Charlottesville Progress deplors a
condition which probably exists in other
counties of the State. It says: "It is a
sad sight to see the owners of dogs in Albe-
marle county who have not paid the dog
tax, and as a consequence the Board of
Superiority has been compelled to settle the
claims of sheep-owners for losses by cuts
at seventy cents on the dollar. If the
dogs were paid for the killing of all
sheep, which the tax is not paid was
enforced, there would be few claims for
loss of sheep as well as a decided im-
provement in the canine pedigree in Albe-
marle county."

"7"
Cures Grip and
Colds

That a Cold gives the system a se-
vere wrench is evidenced by the high
fever, the quick pulse, the prostration
and lassitude at first—
Followed by influenza, Cold in the
head, Grip or Catarrh—
Or by Cough, pain in the chest or
lungs, Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

If Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"
is used in the first stages, the Cold
is broken without trouble.
If neglected, then the persistent use
of "77" breaks up Colds that hang
on.

At Drugists, 25 cents each, or mailed,
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William
and John Streets, New York.

THOMPSON, CONFEDERATE,
AND HIS TIMES

In his article on John R. Thompson,
published in the October number of "The
Lamp," Mr. Charles Marshall Graves, of
Richmond, relates several incidents of
historic interest which had not been pre-
viously published.

Thompson was a contemporary and
friend of Edgar Allan Poe, and succeed-
ed Poe as editor of the Southern Literary
Messenger. He said that during the
two or three months previous to Poe's
death he saw him very often; that when
in Richmond he made the office of the
Messenger a place of frequent resort, and
his conversation was always attractive
at times brilliant. He recalled that
among modern authors Poe's favorite was
Tennyson, and that he delighted to re-
cite "The Princess," the song, "Tears,
Idle Tears," a fragment of which—

"When unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering
square—"

he pronounced unsurpassed by any image
expressed in writing.

It may be mentioned in this con-
nection that in one of his prose com-
positions, entitled "Poetic Principle," Poe
says that in his view Tennyson was
the noblest of all poets, being "less of the
earth earthly," than any other.

The day before Poe left Richmond he
placed in the hands of Thompson for pub-
lication in the Messenger the manu-
script of his last poem—"Annabel Lee"—
with the remark: "Here is a trifle; per-
haps you may be able to use it."

Mr. Graves thinks that Thompson un-
derstood Poe far better than many of his
time and in spite of Poe's faults, which
Thompson well understood, always spoke
of him in kindness.

After his return from Europe in 1858
Thompson prepared two lectures, one of
which was "The Life and Genius of
Edgar Allan Poe." In this lecture
Thompson relates where Poe got his con-
ception of the Raven. He spoke in the
hall of the old Mechanics' Institute in
Richmond and Dr. William H. Taylor,
State Chemist, was in the audience. As
well as the other members of the audience,
Poe's words as he heard Thompson utter
them:

"I was living in Philadelphia during the
epidemic of cholera there. All day I
would pace the streets seeing the dying
and the dead until my heart grew faint
and sick within me. Late one evening
on coming home after one of these aim-
less wanderings, broken down and with
a thousand pictures of suffering and
death dancing hideously before